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proves its fitness; we then and there connect ourselves with the coöperative régime."

This general argument runs through the nineteen chapters of the book. The first five are devoted to the establishment of the author's general viewpoint; the next eleven to the general characteristics, various activities and proposals of syndicalism considered in this light; the final three, to the social function of syndicalism and to our own social duties in regard to it.

In a book of this kind, written primarily to establish a social viewpoint and to point a social moral in connection with syndicalism, the technical student of the I.W.W. will find much to criticise. He will object to the off-hand, unproved identification of I.W.W.-ism with syndicalism: he will hesitate to accept the idea that "syndicalism was a propelling force in the meteoric career of the Knights of Labor"; he will be disappointed with the meager, unsystematic, and perhaps at times, erroneous, treatment of the genesis and specific character of the I.W.W.; he will probably reject the general method of the whole book where the matter of fact statements are used mainly for illustrative purposes or as texts for general social speculation. Nevertheless, even the technical student cannot doubt the author's remarkable grasp of the essential character, spirit, and tendencies of I.W.W.-ism and the general labor and socialistic movement with which it is bound up. Mr. Brooks has produced a volume which the intelligent student of labor problems will read through with increasing interest and respect.

R. F. HOXIE.

University of Chicago.

The Minimum Wage and Syndicalism. By JAMES BOYLE. (Cincinnati: Stewart and Kidd Company. 1913. Pp. 136. \$1.00.)

In this "independent survey of the two latest movements affecting American labor," no attempt is made to consider the two movements in connection with each other. The body of the text is a reprint of articles which appeared in successive weekly issues of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" from February 9 to April 16, 1913. A large portion (85 pages) is devoted to a discussion of the minimum wage. The author passes in brief review the experiments of New Zealand, Australia, and England, and sketches the beginning of the movement in the United States. He is familiar with the best authorities on the subject, but gives no evidence of having made

any original investigations. He reproduces the opinions of various students of the question, such as Professors Seager and Holcombe, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, Dr. Clark, and others, but arrives at no other conclusion of his own on this "serious and complicated problem" except that for the present a "Scotch verdict" is all that can be given.

Mr. Boyle, though favorably disposed towards reform, is evidently in fear that the minimum wage is the first step on the road to state socialism which may lead further to full collectivism. After that Mr. Boyle sees terrifying visions—"the deluge!—socially, politically, and economically" (p. 84). No wonder that if Mr. Boyle is terror stricken by socialism, he can find no words strong enough to express his horror of syndicalism. In fact, what can be expected of a movement which is not "indorsed by a single recognized authority on politics or economics"? Evidently, it is but a "hysterical phenomenon, something similar to the outbreaks of the militant branch of the British suffragettes"—and what can be worse than that?

In contrast with the interpretation of syndicalism, Mr. Boyle's description of its main ideas is accurate and well worded. In a very few pages he has succeeded in presenting a very good succinct statement of syndicalist principles and of the points of difference between syndicalism and socialism. Points 8 and 9 on page 91, however, should have been made clearer. The reader is at a loss to say whether the syndicalists want each industrial group to possess the means of production or simply to use them under the control of society. The wording of point 8 expressly affirms the former; point 9 implies the latter statement. As many writers have been misled, it may be well to repeat here that the fundamental idea of syndicalism is the social ownership of the means of production; the labor unions are conceived in the future as managers and directors of industry.

LOUIS LEVINE.

History of Work Accident Indemnity in Iowa. By E. H. DOWNEY. Iowa Economic History Series. (Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1912. Pp. xiii, 337.)

Dr. Downey has presented his material as follows: The need of indemnity, genesis of employers' liability, analysis of the same, its practical working, accident indemnity abroad, indemnity legislation in the United States, the Iowa Employers' Liability Commission, and some standards of indemnity legislation. The book